FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Delegations Arrive for Pact Political Meeting AA 1
Zhivkov, Bulgarian Delegation AA 1
Honecker, GDR Delegation AA 1
Jaruzelski, Polish Delegation AA 1
Ceausescu, Romanian Delegation AA 2
Husak, CSSR Delegation AA 2
Kadar, Hungarian Delegation AA 2
Warsaw Pact Political Committee Begins Session AA 2
Delegations Attending AA 2
Report on Opening AA 3
Papers Stress Warsaw Pact's Disarmament Aim AA 3
RUDE PRAVO [4 Jan] AA 3
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI [4 Jan] AA 4

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Terms Slander Campaign 'House of Cards' C 1
Zhivkov-Led Delegation Departs for Prague C 1
Leaders Send Telegram to Romania on National Day C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Dec]
Leaders Congratulate Fidel Castro on Cuban National Day C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Jan]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, Strougal Greet USSR on 60th Anniversary D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 30 Dec]
Greetings to Cuba on National Day D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Dec]
Chnoupek Congratulates Cuban Counterpart D 3
Czech Industry Fulfills 1983 Plan on 29 Dec D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Dec]
Brigade Organization Plans Slated for 1983 [Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Dec] D 3
Worldwide Oil Glut Noted, Diesel Prices Raised D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 30 Dec]
Briefs: Envoy to Spain; Railroad Section Electrified; D 4
Sugar Campaign Nearing End

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Text of Honecker's 1983 New Year Message E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Dec]
Honecker, Stoph Greet Soviet Counterparts E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Dec]
Honecker, Stoph Greet Romanian Counterparts E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Dec]

HUNGARY

Kadar, Others Greet Castro on Cuban Anniversary F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 31 Dec]
Ference Havasi Interviewed on Economic Reform F 1
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 3 Jan]

POLAND

Sejm Resolution on 1983-85 Socioeconomic Plan G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Dec]
PAP Reports Introduction of Social Welfare Laws G 3
Socioeconomic Council Chairman on Work by Sejm G 4
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY]
Ministers Report on Economy: Past, Future G 4
1982 Performance G 4
1983 Prospects [TRYBUNA LUDU 3 Jan] G 6
Barcikowski Views Problems of Society, Party G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Dec-1/2 Jan]
TU Programs: 'Realistic, Concrete, Responsible' G 11
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 3 Jan]
Party Members Must Participate G 11
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Jan]
RZECZPOSPOLITA Views Underground Threats [3 Jan] G 12
Jaruzelski Leads Delegation to Prague Meeting G 12
Greetings Sent to Cuba on National Day G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1/2 Jan]
Correction to Jablonski's New Year Address G 13

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Leaves for Prague Warsaw Pact Summit H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Soviet Peace Plan Taken 'Into Consideration' I 1
Planinc Makes Foreign Policy Report to Assembly I 1
Dizdarevic Views Relations With Neighbor States I 2
Bojanic Releases, Discusses Foreign Trade Figures I 3
[PRIVREDNI PREGLED]
SAWPY Issues Proclamation on 1983 Economic Tasks I 4
Republican Assemblies Adopt 1983 Economic Plans I 5
Serbia: Agriculture Stressed I 5
Montenegro: Export Increase Projected I 5
Kosovo Defense Commander Views 'Improved' State I 6

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR PACT POLITICAL MEETING

Zhivkov, Bulgarian Delegation

LD031612 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] A delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Prague this afternoon to attend the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The delegation's members include: Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defence; and Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs.

Welcoming the guests at Ruzyne Airport were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Vasil Bilak and Karel Hoffmann, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign afffairs; Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; and Jaromir Obzina, minister of the interior.

Honecker, GDR Delegation

LD031728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] A delegation of the GDR headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, arrived in Prague this afternoon to take part in the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. Also in the delegation are Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense of the GDR; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Oskar Fischer, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the GDR.

At Ruzyne Airport the guests were welcomed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak and Karel Hoffmann; and members of the party Central Committee Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; and Jaromir Obzina, minister of interior.

Jaruzelski, Polish Delegation

LD031738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] A delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Prague by air today. Others in the delegation are members of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee Jozef Czyrek, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs; and Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense.

Ceausescu, Romanian Delegation

LD031836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, flew into Prague today to attend the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. The delegation further includes: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and premier; candidate members of the Political Executive Committee Miu Dobrescu, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; and Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense.

Husak, CSSR Delegation

LD031808 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] The delegation of the host, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states is headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The delegation is further composed of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; party Central Committee Secretaries Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes; and CPCZ Central Committee members Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; and Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

Kadar, Hungarian Delegation

LD031938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Delegations of the Warsaw Pact member states arrived in Prague today to attend the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. The delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic is headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. It further comprises: Gyorgy Lazar, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee and premier; Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Lajos Czinege, member of the Central Committee and minister of defense; and Frigyes Puja, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

WARSAW PACT POLITICAL COMMITTEE BEGINS SESSION

Delegations Attending

LD041028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries has opened in Prague Castle today. Petr Voldan reports:

At the meeting in the new gallery of Prague Castle the delegations of the participating states are headed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers; Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The meeting is also being attended by a delegation of the chief command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states headed by Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, its commander in chief.

Report on Opening

LD041246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Excerpts] A 2-day meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states has opened in the CSSR capital. The Prague Castle conference hall is festively decorated with the flags of the participating states.

In sequence the 18th session of the principal organ of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw 28 years ago was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the president of the CSSR. Shortly after 1000 he cordially welcomed the highest party and state representatives of the fraternal socialist countries, who are present at this important meeting.

The Political Consultative Committee, which is meeting for the third time since 1955 in the capital of Socialist Czechoslovakia, is discussing the most important issues of the current international situation -- the struggle for the preservation of peace, against the threat of a nuclear military conflict, against the feverish arms buildup, for the continuation of the process of relaxing tension and for the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation in Europe.

PAPERS STRESS WARSAW PACT'S DISARMAMENT AIM

RUDE PRAVO

LD041126 Prague CTK in English 1042 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Prague -- "The socialist states, whose social system predetermines their peace policy, head the struggle for peace and are the vanguard as well as shield of the anti-war movement of all people on this planet who have a peaceful and creative future of mankind at heart," RUDE PRAVO said today.

Commenting on the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, starting today, the paper stressed that the defence organization of the socialist states has been striving since its foundation to rule out the danger of military confrontation between the two military-political groupings in Europe, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

"Especially now, when the two groupings have at their disposal an arsenal of most modern weapons of mass destruction, a conflict between them would flare up into a world nuclear fire destroying everything. The feverish armament of the United States and other NATO countries brings the threat of war nearer and harms the positive results scored in international relations during the 1970's," the paper said.

RUDE PRAVO went on to say that the peace policy of the Warsaw Treaty, its conception of a peaceful life of nations, stands against imperialist doctrines of wars and conflicts, against the NATO policy.

"The Warsaw Treaty session in Prague takes place at the beginning of 1983, a year the end of which is to see -- as the United States and other NATO countries threaten -- the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles which will dangerously increase the risk of nuclear war. Peace-loving forces must exert new effort to prevent the implementation of these plans," the paper stressed.

RUDE PRAVO criticized the United States for refusing to make the same pledge as the Soviet Union that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, and for rejecting Soviet proposals to freeze the two countries' nuclear arsenals.

"It is no wonder that the voices of peace, the voices of wisdom, are ever more resolute face to face with the danger of war. The world front of peace fighters will follow these days the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee with hopes and firm trust in the success of the struggle for peace."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI

LD041308 Warsaw PAP in English 1146 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 4 Jan -- "The party leaders, government chiefs and ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states have arrived in the Czechoslovak capital with a big package of concrete offers, the most important of which are related to the disarmament proposals presented recently by the CPSU CC General Secretary Yuriy Andropov," wrote the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in a key commentary today on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague.

It added: "The past 25 years of the peace policy pursued consistently by the socialist countries, and the relentless will of the forces allied with the defensive Warsaw Treaty alliance to guard the greatest wealth of mankind, have proved that the initiatives taken by the treaty's highest assembly are credible and right".

"We have always closely associated the defence of socialism in our country with the defence of world peace. We have succeeded in saying these values. Both we and our allies draw basic conclusions from our experience.

"Expectedly, these conclusions will become guideposts also for the participants in the Prague summit of the Warsaw Treaty as they set out to further reinforce the treaty's defensive strength and to elaborate concepts for defending world peace and continuing detente policy."

ZHIVKOV TERMS SLANDER CAMPAIGN 'HOUSE OF CARDS'

AU031953 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, January 3 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council received the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria.

The doyen of the diplomatic corps, Mr Jaroslav Hejna, Czechoslovakia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, delivered Mr Todor Zhivkov cordial greetings and wished him all the best on the new year 1983. On behalf of the diplomats he thanked for the good conditions of work created for the diplomatic corps.

Mr Todor Zhivkov wished the diplomats a happy new year, good health and successes in their work. He thanked them for their contribution to the development and deepening of their countries' friendly relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dwelling on the socio-economic development of Bulgaria in 1982 the first party leader and head of state stressed that the Bulgarian working class, the farmers and the intelligentsia have successfully fulfilled the tasks for the second year of the 8th five-year period and that now the Bulgarian people, united, meet 1983 without any internal issues.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that in 1983 the People's Republic of Bulgaria will actively participate in the coordination of the socialist states' foreign policy which is aimed at a stable and just peace, at peaceful coexistence of the states with a different social order, at parity in the military sphere. This line has been backed up by the developing countries and by the sober-thinking people in the West, he underlined. This is why the efforts of the reactionary circles are making to step up the arms race and doomed to failure.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the slander propaganda campaign launched against Bulgaria and real socialism will collapse like "a house of cards" because of it being completely false.

ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE

AU031419 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] On 3 January a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, departed for Prague. It will take part in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Dobri Dzhurov, and Dimitur Stanishev are also members of the delegation.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, (?Todor Bozhinov), Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; and members of the government.

LEADERS SEND TELEGRAM TO ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031214 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary general of the RCP, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of Romania as a republic we convey most sincere congratulations to you.

The proclamation of the Romanian Republic on 30 December 1947 was an event of exceptional importance for the fraternal Romanian people. On this remarkable day the broad people's masses in Romania expressed their firm resolve to implement profound political, economic, and social changes and to proceed along the path of building a republic inspired by democracy and socialism.

Throughout the 35 years that have elapsed since this event -- the proclamation of the Romanian People's Republic -- the people of Romania, under the leadership of the RCP and in close cooperation with the peoples of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA member countries, have achieved remarkable successes in socialist construction in improving their material and intellectual standards.

We have noted with satisfaction that throughout nearly 4 decades the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania have been following an ascending path of development based upon Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, great new successes in building a developed socialist society and in the further prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE FIDEL CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

AU031515 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 83 pp 1, 8

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the Cuban national holiday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on the occasion of Cuba's national holiday we convey to you, to Communists, and to all working people on the island of freedom the most sincere congratulations on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian people.

The freedom-loving Cuban people are confidently greeting the 24th anniversary of the victory of the revolution with remarkable new achievements in all fields of life and in consolidating the country's economic and defensive power. Demonstrating their firm will and resolve against the threats and provocations of American imperialism, the Cuban working people are convincingly confirming their will to unrelentingly proceed along their chosen path and to defend and protect their country's sovereignty and independence. United and rallied around Cuban Communist Party policy, the Cuban people have demonstrated by their deeds the advantages of the socialist social system and their opportunities to fully display the creative efforts and talents of a new man in their country -- the builder of the first society of real socialism existing on the American continent.

Along with implementing a peace-loving foreign policy aimed at alleviating international tension and consolidating the positions of socialism in the world, the Republic of Cuba and its people are enjoying great international prestige today.

The loyalty of the Bulgarian and Cuban Communists to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism represents an unshakable basis for the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two countries. We are convinced that the comprehensive Bulgarian-Cuban cooperation will also continue in the future to develop in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples and for the sake of the cohesion of the socialist community countries and the unity of all revolutionary and progressive forces in the struggle for lasting peace and social progress.

Please accept, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, our sincere wishes for great, new achievements of the fraternal Cuban people in 1983, the year in which the Bulgarian people -- together with all friends of the Cuban people -- will festively celebrate the 130th anniversary of the birth of Jose Marti, the Cuban people's great son, and the 30th anniversary of the heroic attack on the Moncada barracks, which marked the beginning of a decisive stage in the struggle for your country's social liberation.

May the island of freedom's successes in implementing the decisions of the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party be multiplied for the sake of the triumph of socialism on Cuban soil.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET USSR ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU031232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Dec p 1

[Congratulatory telegram from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Premier Lubomir Strougal to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 60th anniversary of the USSR.]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the Czechoslovak people as well as in our own names, we are sending the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people the most cordial comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The creation of the world's first multinational state of workers and farmers was of extraordinary significance for the Soviet land, an important turning point in the struggle of progressive mankind for equality and friendship among nations, for the revolutionary change of the world and the fulfillment of the ideas of Vladimir Ilich Lenin on solving the question of nationality. Voluntary unification of over 100 nations and nationalities in the united federal state secured their real independence and all-round advancement. It multiplied the strength and the possibilities of the Soviet nations in implementing the aims of socialist construction and in defense of the achievements of socialism from fascist usurpers and the aggressive efforts of world imperialism.

In the brief period of 60 years, the USSR and its people attained great creative achievements under the leadership of its Leninist CPSU. No obstacles could halt it in its pioneer path. With enormous effort the advanced socialist society was built and a historically new community -- the Soviet society -- was created.

The attractive example of the USSR in building a socially just society inspires the revolutionary forces of the whole world in their struggle against imperialism, to abolish the old system of exploitation and for social change.

The USSR, in the firm alliance of the states of the socialist community, represents a firm guarantee of peace, democracy and freedom for nations fighting for their political and economic independence and social liberation.

The Czechoslovak people sincerely rejoice in the fact that the Soviet people celebrate their holiday by new achievements in socialist and communist construction in all areas of social life. The Soviet people manifest their full support to the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state by high political activity and creative work for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The birth of the USSR also deeply affected the fortunes of our country. We are connected with the people of the Soviet land with a firm friendship and alliance born of and strengthened in the joint class struggles, in the fight against the fascist enemy and also in the years of peaceful construction. The Czechoslovak people fully lean on the selfless fraternal support and cooperation with the USSR in the building of the advanced socialist society. They draw from rich Soviet experience.

The CSSR, in indestructible unity with the other fraternal socialist countries, will continue to actively support and push for the peace policy and the Soviet initiatives, to contribute to strengthening the unity and cooperation of the countries of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. We shall do our utmost to insure that the indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance, fraternal coooeration based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism develop and strengthen further.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR we wish you, dear comrades, and all fraternal Soviet people new successes in building communism and in the struggle for the victory of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their Leninist Communist Party!

May the USSR grow in strength and thrive!

Long live the eternal and indestructible friendship between the peoples of Czechoslavkia and the Soviet Union!

## Greetings to Cuba on National Day

AU031310 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Dec p 1

[Congratulatory telegram from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, to Fidel Castro, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee first secretaty and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers on the occasion of the Cuban National Day.]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Castro:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, all Czechoslovak people, as well as in our own names, we are sending you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and all fraternal Cuban people sincere comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Cuba -- the 24th anniversary of Liberation Day.

The historic victory over the Batista dictatorship opened for the people of Cuba a path to the building of a socially just society, and started a new stage in the national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle in Latin America.

We in the CSSR appreciate the achievements of the Cuban people under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and in close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries in strengthening and defending the revolutionary achievements in building socialism in the first socialist country of the American continent. We appreciate the principle-based and consistent foreign policy of the Republic of Cuba, its active contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, freedom and independent development of nations. Cuba gained great authority with its principled proceedings in the office of chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. In the CSSR we condemn most resolutely the anti-Cuban maneuvers of imperialism and fully support the struggle of the Cuban people for further development of the Cuban revolution, for the independence and freedom of Cuba. The relations of fraternal cooperation which link our fraternal parties and the people of our two countries and which have a long tradition, a firm class base and wide prospects, are successfully developing.

The Communists and the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia, faithful to the principles of socialist internationalism, will further deepen and strengthen these relations, all-round cooperation and Czechoslovak-Cuban friendship in the interest of our people and of the common struggle for the victory of socialism, peace and progress.

We wish you, esteemed Comrade Castro, the Communist Party of Cuba and all people of your country new successes and triumphs in implementing the tasks of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in building a socialist society. Accept on this occasion cordial congratulations for the new year, 1983, to all Cuban people and you, personally, along with wishes for sound health and personal happiness.

Chnoupek Congratulates Cuban Counterpart

LD312220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has congratulated Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, on his country's national day.

CZECH INDUSTRY FULFILLS 1983 PLAN ON 29 DEC

AU031146 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Dec 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Report of Achievement"]

[Text] Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, yesterday received Miroslav Kapoun, minister of industry of the Czech Socialist Republic, who reported to him that the workers of that sector fulfilled this year's planned tasks by 29 December. The sector is also fulfilling the tasks pertaining to reducing material and energy costs and other qualitative indexes.

Josef Haman, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, received in the CPCZ Central Committee building representatives of the Ministries of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, General Engineering and of the Electrotechnical Industry. The reception was attended by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle; secretary of the Central Trade Union Council Vladimir Marik; head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, Vaclav Janousek; Josef Zaruba, chairman of the Central Committee of the trade union of employees in the metal industry; as well as by the chairmen of the CPCZ's all-enterprise committees and enterprise committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of these ministries. Federal Ministers Pavol Bahyl, Eduard Saul and Milan Kubat provided information about results achieved by their sectors this year and about the preparation of tasks of the third year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This year, these three important sectors will exceed the overall plan of goods production by more than 1 percent, a matter that constitutes more than 3 billion extra korunas.

BRIGADE ORGANIZATION PLANS SLATED FOR 1983

AU031228 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "So That the Coming Year Might Be Even Better"]

[Excerpt] In addition to resolving old problems and shortcomings, our economy will also be entrusted with new tasks next year, not only with those laid down in the plan.

TEXT OF HONECKER'S 1983 NEW YEAR MESSAGE

AU032050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "Happiness and Peace for All Citizens in the New Year"]

[Text] On the threshold of 1983, I feel the urge to extend cordial greetings to all GDR citizens and at the same time convey my best wishes to them. May the new year be a year of peace. May it bring happiness and success, good health to everyone and personal well-being.

We face great tasks in 1983. The strengthening of socialism and securing peace both require our efforts. Both are as important for us as our daily bread. The international situation continues to be a source of anxiety, because the most reactionary forces of imperialism -- first and foremost the United States -- are continuing their course of confrontation and arms drive. This must not be underrated. But there is no reason to dramatize this or to underrate the forces of socialism and peace.

In the year now ending more than a little has happened to encourage us to view the future with optimism. I am thinking of the progress of the socialist community as a whole, of the stable and dynamic development of the GDR in the most varied spheres, and not least of the fact that the will of the peoples to secure peace is manifest in continually broadening actions against NATO's missile policy.

It became evident once again that the Moscow festivities on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, which we attended a few days ago, what powerful positions the cause of socialism and peace, of freedom, independence and cooperation of the peoples are holding today. The presence and appearances of so many international representatives were an expression of the great authority of the CPSU and of the USSR and of its global and historical role in solving mankind's vital questions. After decades, Lenin's country, which has pursued a heroic road of work and struggle, is stronger than ever. The Soviet people are successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress concerning the advance toward communism, and the USSR is convincingly discharging its peace mission. Being fraternally linked with the USSR forever is of basic significance for the prosperity of our GDR.

We have also consistently pursued the domestic and foreign policy adopted by the 10th SED congress in 1982. All in all, the results, which often required considerable effort, are positive. The unity of economic and social policy have proved its worth as a source of creative initiatives in which countless labor collectives gave their best in the interest of the entire society in order to further strengthen our socialist fatherland. With this they also made possible sociopolitical results that benefit every individual. The GDR has been reliably protected at all times and its defense readiness has been enhanced. At the turn of the year 1982-83 I convey our gratitude for their achievements for the well-being of the people to the workers class, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia and to all working people, to the men, women and youths, and to the labor veterans on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Front National Council. Our gratitude is equally due to the members of the National People's Army, the border troops and security organs, the German People's Police and the combat groups of the workers class for their faithful fulfillment of duty.

The brigade-based form of organizing work and remuneration will begin in more than 100 CSSR enterprises, and at the same time some enterprises will also begin to implement new methods in the sphere of capital investment and foreign trade. These tasks will require flexible ranking of personnel, creative teams of designers, improvers, economists and workers, people who are capable, selfless and have drive, for it is not easy to carry out innovations.

## WORLDWIDE OIL GLUT NOTED, DIESEL PRICE RAISED

AU031125 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 30 December 1982 on page 7 carries a 450-word Cestmir Sladek article entitled "Difficult Problems of the OPEC Countries." The article deals with the "considerable problems" that surfaced at the December meeting of the OPEC countries' oil ministers in Vienna. Sladek notes that because of the "steadily increasing supply of crude oil on the world market" the OPEC ministers had to "publicly admit that next year it will be difficult to maintain" the current oil price of $34 per barrel. He states that for a year now a number of OPEC countries have been selling their crude oil at less than the agreed price and that OPEC nonmembers, such as Egypt, are planning to reduce the price of lesser quality crude oil to "as little as $26 per barrel."

Sladek then reports the OPEC ministers' agreement to limit daily production to 18.5 million barrels but adds that this decision was "more or less a formality" because several OPEC members such as Iran, Nigeria, Libya and Algeria are exceeding the set extraction quota.

In conclusion, Sladek notes that the "steadily increasing supply of crude oil on the world market" is likely to aggravate the conflict within OPEC, a conflict that reportedly "ensues from the very essence of the social systems in the individual members states, which include conservative and feudal countries as well as progressive countries with a socialist orientation."

On 31 December 1982 on page 2, in its "Information in Brief" column, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak carries the following CTK report, which was issued on the day of the publication of the above RUDE PRAVO article: "The federal price office announces that, on the basis of a decision of the CSSR Government, the retail price of diesel and heating oil is being raised by Kcs0.20 per liter -- from Kcs3.50 to Kcs3.70 -- as of 1 January 1983."

## BRIEFS

ENVOY TO SPAIN -- On 29 December, CSSR President Gustav Husak appointed Milan Skolout the CSSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Spain. At the same time he recalled Zdenek Pisk from that post. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 82 p 1 AU]

RAILROAD SECTION ELECTRIFIED -- The newly electrified 14.6 km Usti nad Orlici-Letohrad railroad section went into a test operation on 29 December. A total of 111 km of railroad lines were electrified this year. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

SUGAR CAMPAIGN NEARING END -- The procurement of sugar beets in Slovakia has ended. Farmers have delivered 2,209,000 tons of beets to refineries, thus fulfilling the plan by 105.3 percent. With some 230,000 tons of roots still awaiting processing, the Slovak sugar campaign is expected to end in the second half of January. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 31 Dec 82 p 2 AU]

The year 1983 which lies before us will also make high demands on the quality and effectiveness of work. This derives from the requirements for the further fashioning of developed socialist society in our country. In addition, the present exacerbation of the international class conflict is having an effect. The 1983 national economic plan envisages a 4.2 percent growth of produced national income. The industrial commodity output of the industrial ministries shall rise by 4.5 percent while at the same time the task has been set of reducing the specific consumption of raw materials and power sources by as much as 9 percent. A 4 percent increase has been planned for labor productivity. Thus we are continuing the economic growth which our republic needs in order to continue to meet its domestic and foreign trade tasks reliably in the future. Here economic and social policy will continue to form a firm base.

It may only be mentioned here that in the third year of the 5-year plan some 187,735 apartments shall be built new or modernized and handed over to their tenants. In addition, in full agreement with the citizens more attention will be paid to urgent construction repairs and to measures for the preservation of assets. The net money incomes of the population and retail trade turnover are set to rise by 3 percent, while the prices of basic goods, rents and service charges will remain stable.

When reduced to a common denominator, the plan requires a great new step toward production intensification. Regardless of how positive overall development has been, the Fifth Plenum of the SED Central Committee was compelled to note that the performance indexes of some combines still present a rather diverse picture. Thus generalizing what is best will constitute substantial progress. The experiences of 1982 confirm that the new targets are realistic and achievable. They cannot be reached on the same roads any more, however. Economic growth must increasingly flow from science and technology. There has also been progress in their development. The crucial point now is to accelerate the transition to modern products and technology. This process will determine to an ever greater extent the structures and rhythm of our economy. In this context the education and experience of the working people, the most precious potential of the GDR, will have an even greater effect.

Since demands are high, it is necessary to pay even more attention and care to the considerations and concerns of the working people. Each economic task has an ideological core. He who knows exactly what depends on his work will strive to perform well. He whose proposals are being evaluated scrupulously will also consider further improvement. He who feels management's solicitude for his working and living conditions will be more willing to devote his entire personality to the targets of the plan. This is true on a small and on a large scale. The logic of the main task, which permeates our entire economic policy, applies equally to the enterprise and brigade. Good work must pay for itself and everyone must also feel in his everyday working life that man is at the center of our policy.

The capitalist countries have long been in the grip of the worst crisis since the 1930's. For 1983, too, the predictions are gloomy. In the developed capitalist industrial countries the number of unemployed already exceeds 30 million. Far from coping with this social catastrophe, monopoly capital is taking advantage of the spreading fear to blackmail the people still holding jobs. The dismantling of the social welfare system is accelerating, while real wages are declining.

With regard to national economics, 1982 certainly was not an easy year. As is well known, our party repeatedly pointed out the significance of economic tasks for the entire 5-year plan period. We are able to note at the end of the year that these tasks were accomplished well. The economic attainments of the GDR are also drawing much international attention. According to the available figures, national income increased by about 3 percent to over 200 billion marks. The state targets for industrial goods production by industrial combines and enterprises were exceeded by 2.8 billion, or by a good 2 day's output. Summed up, this is more than contained in the pledges of both the combines and industrial exterprises. In the sector of the industrial ministries, industrial goods production rose by some 4.2 percent. In this connection it is particularly important to note that the specific consumption of important raw materials and power sources has dropped by more than 6 percent. Thus considerable progress was achieved in the economical management of materials. Labor productivity rose by 3.5 percent.

Thus 1982 again brought strong economic growth, although it cannot be overlooked that in some spheres somewhat higher rates were set. Intensification of production was considerably deepened and the cost-profit ratio was made more favorable. In this spirit, greater overall economic performances were produced. Let us only consider the fact that in the past 12 months fuel oil for the production of heat and power was comprehensively replaced first and foremost by our soft coal. Here is another example: In 1982 the GDR's positive trade balance with the nonsocialist economic area rose to several billions. Even though we cannot yet be satisfied with what has been achieved, thousands of enterprises have oriented their production more strongly toward the needs of the world market and have also saved on imports.

Last year our agricultural sector brought in the largest grain harvest in the history of the GDR. Yields of other crops were less favorable, and here the weather was not without influence. Not infrequently, however, it was precisely these adverse circumstances that made it clear how different the results of cooperatives operating under similar conditions still are. This illustrates the extent of our reserves.

All in all, the socialist planned economy of our republic is very flexible in adjusting to the changed conditions of the 1980's. Properly speaking, nobody should be surprised by the fact that the required adjustments are resulting in quite a few difficulties. Time and again these difficulties are being overcome with much initiative. The economic strategy of our party has proved its worth. More and more working people have embraced this reliable orientation and with great personal dedication in the socialist competition have made possible these good results. Last but not least, the leading economic cadres have performed a great deal of work.

In 1982 living conditions for about 550,000 people were improved. Step by step, this important social question will be solved by 1990. The real incomes of working people rose further. Social security, which is so characteristic of life in our country, is being guaranteed and expanded. As in previous years, all children had access to a high standard of education and everyone was assured of a profession and a job. Families, especially children and working mothers, were able to rely on extensive social support.

Our party is adhering consistently to its policy of guaranteeing and progressively raising the material and cultural standard of living. This is an incentive for good work. Never before has responsibility for peace so deeply influenced the will of millions of people to achieve. Our people feel very clearly that the overall strengthening of the GDR, which lies on the border between the two social and alliance systems, exercises a stabilizing influence on the safeguarding of peace.

The redistribution of incomes from the low to the high income brackets is in full swing. Science and technology -- this is required by profit -- continue to make progress even in times of crisis, but monopoly capital is using such progress less than ever to benefit the working people. Under capitalist conditions, scientific findings become a threat to the working peoples' jobs and often even to their lives -- a shocking fact, which hardly anyone in our country can imagine.

The crisis symptoms in the capitalist world make their differences with socialist reality stand out even more clearly. In our country, we solve development problems in the interests of the people, and therefore the party and government can rely on high personal responsibility and mutual assistance and socialist communal work, particularly when faced with difficult tasks. Thus economic progress is guaranteed and social security consolidated and expanded. Given our social conditions, science and technology prove to be important helpers of the working people.

The decisive conditions for further steady progress include scientific-technical and economic cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. The integration of the national economies of the GDR and the Soviet Union has become so close and multifaceted that it would be difficult to describe in a few sentences. Its extent can be best illustrated by the trade flows between our two countries. From 1951 to 1955, trade between the two countries amounted to 17.3 billions marks; from 1966 to 1970 it reached 66 billion; from 1976 to 1980 177 billion; and for 1981 to 1985 it is expected to reach over 270 billion marks. "This scale of trade between our two countries is not equalled elsewhere in the world."

An increasingly solid basis for trade is being created through a firmly agreed division of labor and cooperation in science and production. The projects marked by modern science and technology, and the supply of Soviet raw materials and fuels that is vital for our country, have been the main pillars of cooperation even at a very early stage. But this holds true all the more today. This is why joint tasks in such promising areas as microelectronics, robot technology, mechanical engineering and chemistry were recently the focus of the work of the GDR-USSR joint government commission in Berlin shortly before the end of the past year. In addition, there is cooperation in the manufacture of consumer goods, and, above all, in the implementation of the Soviet Food Program. It is especially noteworthy that it has already been possible to start on coordination for the 5-year plan after 1985.

This cooperation is of great mutual benefit for our peoples. It also strengthens our positions in the other world markets. We have no intention of reducing our trade relations with Western countries, because we assess their value on the basis of mutual advantage for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems very highly. However, the imperialist trade war is an additional reason for purposefully deepening our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. This renders boycott measures by capitalism futile, strengthens the economic impregnability of the GDR and heightens the security of future plans.

In 1982 the GDR's foreign policy activities centered on doing everything possible to ward off the danger of a nuclear inferno and achieve a lasting guarantee of peace. Once again, coordinated and joint action by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty states proved to be an important and constructive factor in this regard.

The position on the question of peace, outlined on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has the full approval of the GDR. The goal is to relax a world situation that has been aggravated by imperialism and bring the problem of disarmament — above all in the nuclear sphere -- closer to a solution. It is axiomatic that this can only occur with a chance of success in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Nuclear weapons are unsuitable for "continuing policy with other means." In a nuclear war no one has anything to gain, but mankind has everything to lose. Therefore, there is no more important task than that of preventing such a catastrophe. And what is more: It is necessary to ensure that international disputes are settled not by wars but by negotiations.

In the past 12 months the most aggressive circles of the United States have left no doubt that they continue to rely on confrontation and the arms drive. Thus they develop one modern arms system after another and openly declare their intention to achieve NATO's military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community. As is shown by the U.S. first-strike theories, they even include nuclear war in their calculations. At the same time they fan tensions in the hotbeds of crisis in various regions of the world, which can entail grave consequences. The murderous campaign in Lebanon carried out by Israel against the Palestinian people has given shocking and outrageous evidence of this.

It is not only necessary, however, but possible to frustrate the imperialist concept of confrontation. The growing strength and internatioanl influence of the Soviet Union and the socialist community are of decisive importance for this. It is of great importance that the peace movement, notwithstanding all ideological and religious differences, is increasingly opposing NATO's arms drive and war preparations. Realistic, reasonably thinking forces, extending even as far as into the governments of capitalist countries, are realizing the threat that emanates from a policy that fans the arms race, undermines the security of the peoples, and ultimately toys with the existence of all mankind.

In 1982 the United States had to learn several instructive lessons in that respect. Its policy of sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the natural gas pipeline deal failed because important U.S. allies let themselves be guided by their own interests rather than following Washington's instructions. Instead of being silenced, many voices resoundingly called for renouncing the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in West Europe that NATO intends to carry out in 1983. Reagan's program for the deployment of additional MX intercontinental ballistic missiles on U.S. soil encountered considerable difficulties in the House of Representatives. Everyone will also well remember the clear-cut rebuff given to White House policy by former presidents, vice presidents, numerous former secretaries, governors, high-ranking U.S. military figures, prominent scientists and Catholic bishops, who recognized this policy as adventurist and dangerous. Facts show that the most aggressive circles of imperialism are entertaining false hopes when they believe that mankind will allow itself to be led submissively to the slaughter of a nuclear war for their expansionist and hegemonic aims.

The GDR's peace policy expresses the interests and the will of our entire people. It strives for detente and cooperation instead of confrontation and, disarmament instead of new rounds of the arms race. Europe, which in two world wars suffered a high toll of more than 60 million dead, must never again become an arena for wars, particularly a Euroshima. Rather, it should be a continent of stable peace. On the basis of the responsibility which the GDR also bears for this, we act and go together with the forces in other countries who want peace irrespective of everything that might otherwise separate us. And it gives us special pleasure that we have here, especially in our youth -- as is proved by the FDJ peace drive -- loyal and reliable comrades in arms.

The date of 30 January 1983 will be an occasion to recall that 50 years earlier the Weimar Republic collapsed with the establishment of the fascist dictatorship. It was dealt a deathblow by the very same people who in 1918-19 helped defeat the revolutionary workers, soldiers and sailors, who, following the example of the Great October Socialist Revolution, wanted to speak Russian also with the German reaction. [sentence as published]

No one can deny that the leaders of the German proletariat had warned against this development, and that they mobilized the masses against it. Ernst Thaelmann and the KPD at that time warned: He who votes for Hitler votes for war. In a terrible way this warning came true. The heroic resistance put up by the antifascist fighters against the most reactionary tyranny ever known in German history is unforgotten. The victory of the glorious armed forces of the Soviet Union finally brought a well-deserved and ignominious end to facism. Remembering all this and being aware of the historical lessons of the past, we have developed an even greater commitment to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace. This also includes ensuring always that our country's defensive strength is kept at the required level.

There is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. This is a fundamental aspect of our era. The paramount interest of all peoples is to safeguard peace. This also determines the GDR's policy with regard to shaping relations between the GDR and the FRG. Our starting point is that both German states are duty-bound to a special degree to make a constructive contribution toward peace and security. Appropriate relations of good neighborliness between the GDR and the FRG will help transform Europe from a continent of tensions and wars into an area of peaceful cooperation that will profit all those involved. Therefore, we regard it as highly positive that Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the Federal Government which he heads have repeatedly stressed the continuity of policy for the benefit of peace and good-neighborly relations. As is well known, at my Moscow meeting with Federal President Karl Karstens, the intention of both states to continue and further develop their relations in accordance with the basic treaty was also stated.

It is important that Bonn's policy, taking the existing treaties as its starting point, helps to counter an aggravation of the international situation and to keep relations with the GDR free from all that hampers progress in these relations. Illusions about a Greater Germany are of not the slightest use. They have already so often led to disaster. This applies equally to the fiction of the continued existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders and to the rehashed concept of the "existence of two states in Germany." One must stick to the realities as laid out in the European system of treaties. The GDR and FRG are two independent, sovereign states with different social systems which belong to different alliances. There is no way around this. Only by taking these facts into account can progress be achieved in relations between the GDR and the FRG.

In 1983 NATO intends to implement its Brussels decision on the deployment of new American nuclear weapons. It is intended to transform the FRG in particular into a nuclear launching pad for Washington, which also means that it will be exposed to a devastating counterstrike. Really, no one can be uncertain about the far-reaching consequences for the future of detente that will result from the implementation of this decision. That these weapons should not be deployed is the forceful demand of all those who support peace and a secure future for Europe, because the prospect of a nuclear war is not acceptable.

If things are viewed as they are, it is clear that we are living in an eventful time. In 1983, decisions of far-reaching significance will be taken. In the GDR, this year has a special significance: It will be Karl Marx Year. The colossal work of the founder of scientific socialism is more alive, in today's world than ever. It is on the basis of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin that the working class, under the leadership of its party, has already won political power in many countries and is building socialism. This revolutionary doctrine is the sharp weapon of peoples who are still oppressed and are struggling for liberation from capitalist exploitation, national independence, and social progress. This doctrine is also being successfully implemented on German soil, in the country where Marx and Engels were born.

It is with good reason that our country's working people assume that they honor Karl Marx best through further all-round strengthening our socialist state of workers and peasants. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR is fulfilling its international task as a stable cornerstone of socialism and of peace in Europe. The year 1983 will constitute another important passage on the road to the implementation of the objectives adopted by the 10th SED Congress. We shall successfully achieve them with our joint strength and in close affinity between the party and people.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

AU031252 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers Chairman, to Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, and Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers Chairman, on USSR's 60th anniversary]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov,

Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov,

Moscow

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

The founding of the USSR as the first unified socialist state of nationalities in the world -- this event of historic world importance -- was the legal consequence of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and represents a splendid triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy.

United in the Socialist Union, the peoples of the Soviet countries multiplied their strength, implemented enormous socioeconomic changes and successfully warded off all the attacks of imperialism. The unshakable unity and strength of the multinational Soviet state proved convincing in the Great Fatherland War. Shoulder to shoulder the working people of the USSR, under the leadership of the CPSU, defended their socialist homeland and liberated the world from fascist barbarism.

The contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet state to strengthening the power, unity and international influence of the community of fraternally allied socialist states and to the cooperation of the communist and workers parties is of historic significance.

Six decades of successful social construction in the USSR irrefutably confirm the universal applicability of the laws of the socialist revolution. The practical experiences and theoretical knowledge gained by the party and country of Lenin are of inestimable value for the universal development of the countries of socialism and for the struggle for social and national liberation.

The 26th CPSU Congress showed the way for the further universal progress of the USSR. In implementing its decisions the Soviet people are making enormous achievements in all fields of social life, industry, agriculture, culture and education, as well as in strengthening their defensive might.

Since the proclamation of the peace decree, the Soviet state, in accordance with its socialist nature, has made peace the supreme maxim of its international efforts. At present, when the most aggressive imperialist circles, in particular the United States, are posing acute dangers to world peace and unleashing a crusade against the socialist community and against all progressive and peace-loving forces, the power of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries firmly rallied around it is of decisive importance in checking the plans of imperialism and guranteeing peace.

The GDR pledges its full support for the constructive and realistic initiatives of the Soviet Union to strengthen international security and to bridle the arms race. In accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, our people, side by side with the Soviet Union as well as with the other fraternal socialist countries, will continue to use all their might to strengthen the GDR as a stable cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe and actively work for to strengthen the socialist community and secure peace.

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, the communists and all working people of the GDR feel a particularly deep fraternal affinity with the party and country of Lenin. We celebrate this great holiday together with the Soviet people and all progressive mankind. From the beginning, the successful development of our republic has been linked with the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and ever-closer cooperation with it. The constant strengthening of the tested militant community and unshakable friendship between our two parties, states and peoples has been and will remain the reliable pledge for the successful shaping of the developed socialist society in our republic and in our joint struggle for the further increase of the strength and the influence of socialism and the guarantee of a lasting peace.

On the occasion of this important anniversary, we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Soviet people great new success in communist construction and in securing peace in the world.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU031442 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR, we convey to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania most cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the Romanian People's Republic.

The takeover of political power by the Romanian workering class led by the RCP on 30 December 1947 is a historic event in the social development of your country and the strengthening of the positions of socialism on an international scale.

The GDR people follow with appreciation the great achievements which the Communists and all working people of Romania are achieving under the leadership of the RCP in building socialism.

We are firmly convinced that the fruitful cooperation between the SED and the RCP, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania on the tested basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will continue to develop successfully in all fields. In the interest of our peoples and all mankind, we, as member countries of the Organization of the Warsaw Treaty, are actively working to prevent the danger of a nuclear war conjured up by the adventurism of the most aggressive circles of the United States and other NATO states and permanently secure world peace.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all working people of Romania new successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP congress to further shape the developed socialist society, as well as health and well-being to you, personally.

KADAR, OTHERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

AU031350 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro:

On the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the 24th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people comradely greetings and heartfelt good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our people as a whole.

Our people look with respect on the results that have been attained in recent years by the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party in creating the economic foundations of socialism, a constant improvement in the living conditions and cultural standard, consolidating the people's power, and implementing the resolutions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

With its consistent internationalist foreign policy, the Republic of Cuba has earned lasting merits in the struggle against imperialism and for socialism and peace. It has played a considerable role in enabling the Nonaligned Movement to become an important and positive factor in international life.

We are glad that, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties and peoples are continually growing. Our working people, imbued with internationalist solidarity, stand on the side of revolutionary Cuba in the face of the imperialist threat to the progressive and socialist regimes of the Caribbean area.

We wholeheartedly wish you, the Cuban Communists and the Cuban people as a whole, further successes in defending your fatherland, making your country prosper, and in your untiring work in the service of the good of socialism and peace.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

FERENC HAVASI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

DW031353 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Jan 83 pp 88-91

[Interview with Ferenc Havsi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary, by editors Klaus Reinhard and Inge Santner-Cyrus in the MSZMP Central Committee building in Budapest -- date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Secretary, despite the considerable successes of Hungarian economic reforms, your country has gotten into difficulties. To be exact, Hungary can pay its debts in the West only by taking up new Western credits. Will Hungary also go broke in the near future?

Havasi: We have had to cope with great setbacks since 1973. The prices of our exports have declined, while those of our imports have risen. For example, once we could buy 5 tons of oil for 1 ton of wheat. Today we get only 0.8 tons. Our other important export areas -- such as aluminum industry products or those of the metallurgical industry -- are suffering from the worldwide crisis. There were years in which we lost 6 percent of our gross national product. These are terrible losses.

SPIEGEL: In 1973 Hungary put the brakes to the economic reform which was started 5 years earlier. Wouldn't it have been easier to overcome the difficulties you describe if instead you had stepped up things at that time?

Havasi: In retrospect we can say that it might have been better to have sped things up. We must also realize, however, that this would have meant shifting the burden to the enterprises and the people. It is, therefore, understandable that differences of opinion existed at the time.

SPIEGEL: On which side did you stand, personally?

Havasi: In 1973 I was not in the central party management -- I was part of a district management. However, to the degree I had a say in central politics, I probably belonged with the cautious. We suffered from an illusion at the time that the whole price explosion would last for only a short time. We assessed the situation incorrectly.

SPIEGEL: How do you assess the situation today? Hungary's debts to the West amount to DM21 billion. Per capita indebtedness is similar to that of Poland -- or, if you would prefer, Denmark. Will Hungary manage to overcome this difficult period or will it have to declare itself insolvent?

Havasi: I hope there will be no need for a moratorium. After all, we have already achieved some successes. According to current calculations, the 1981 and 1982 balance of payments will be positive -- for the first time since 1973, by the way. We have succeeded in halting the process of foreign indebtedness.

SPIEGEL: At a very high price, however. Your tough import restrictions are not exactly having a stimulating effect on the economy.

Havasi: Correct. They will only be temporary. A continuous restriction of imports would cause setbacks for us in various respects. We are very aware of this. Originally, we did not expect to achieve a positive balance of payments until 1985. And this was supposed to have resulted not so much from curtailed imports as from increased exports to capitalist countries. However, we then came under time pressure from Western banks.

SPIEGEL: After their negative experiences with Poland and Romania, Western banks are maintaining restraint in granting further credit to East Europe.

Havasi: Yes, it has become difficult for us to obtain new credits. At the same time, capital investments are being withdrawn from Hungary. It seems to us that politics is increasingly affecting international economic relations. This has a shocking effect on us. We have no choice but to curtail imports drastically for a short period.

SPIEGEL: What you are aiming for -- a sound balance of payments, ensured living standards and full employment -- isn't that trying to achieve the impossible?

Havasi: I know that even the richer countries of the West have not achieved all that. Yet I believe that Hungary could achieve it on the condition that economic conditions allow us enough time.

SPIEGEL: It is to be feared, however, that you won't have that time. Purchasing power is already decreasing while living costs are increasing and wages are stagnating. Do you consider recent price increases, particularly the 100 percent increase in railroad fares, to be acceptable at all?

Havasi: Of course we know that price rises or 100 percent fare increases are no good politically. They represent a great burden for some of our people. Those who cannot compensate for these additional expenditures -- be it through a second job, through agricultural income or something else -- are certainly worse off then they were before. But we had no choice. Transportation fares in our country were so low that the railroad and intercity buses needed a 200 percent state subsidy. You could travel 50 km for 14 forint (less than DM1).

SPIEGEL: In a recent speech at the Budapest Karl Marx University for Economic Sciences you said that "There are now more signs of unrest in Hungarian domestic political life than in past decades." What does that mean? Does the party have to fear that the people might lose their patience?

Havasi: No. I meant that for almost 20 years the Hungarian people have experienced continuous upward development without setbacks. An entire generation has grown up with the experience that each year it has been somewhat better off than before. Now, however, for the first time, many of our people are confronted with the fact that progress has stopped. "What is going on?" they ask themselves. "We are working as before!" In saying this they don't realize that the problem is that they are working as before and not better, which is what is really necessary.

SPIEGEL: Have you ever said that so clearly in Hungary?

Havasi: For many years we have been speaking frankly and without any reservations. We tell the people that Hungary will not be able to maintain its living standard if we don't all work better together. In no way do the party and government want to dodge their responsibility. It wouldn't be possible anyway. Hungarians travel a lot throughout the world. Some 5 million of our compatriots travel each year to Eastern and Western countries. They see there that even the governments of rich countries can fall if they are not able to master economic problems.

SPIEGEL: Can you see an end to the crisis?

Havasi: When could we promise that? Development doesn't depend on us alone. Every year brings unexpected events which curtail our prospects. I would like to know, for example, what the FRG's policy under Chancellor Kohl will be.

SPIEGEL: You think there will be a significant change?

Havasi: Let's put it diplomatically: We are continuing to strive to develop relations, but we are somewhat worried. What significance will Kohl attribute to East-West cooperation? What will the arms race be like in the future? What will happen if some day this or that socialist country has to request a moratorium? Will the Americans then view all socialist countries equally?

SPIEGEL: In that event the Hungarians would not be entirely innocent. For years you have felt it was very important to handle many economic policy matters in a manner different from the other communist states of East Europe. At the same time, however, you strongly emphasized that politically you are not one bit different from all the others. How should a New York banker understand that contradiction?

Havasi: Hungary has never asked anyone for special treatment. It is no secret, however, that our economic practice is different from that of other socialist states. If the American bankers consider this in their credit policy, we would certainly not object.

SPIEGEL: Are you trying to say that the Hungarians are socialist in a somewhat different way?

Havasi: No two countries are completely identical, be they capitalist or socialist.

SPIEGEL: In any event the Hungarian party leadership has made up its mind not criticize minor or small-scale capitalist practices as a sin against socialism. In fact, you have begun to encourage people to undertake all kinds of private initiatives. What do you expect to come from this?

Havasi: Two things. First, a certain expansion of goods offered. Second, a considerable improvement in services. Several opportunities are opening up, particularly in the latter field. The demand will not be satisfied for a long time.

SPIEGEL: Because the state economy has failed?

Havasi: No, because once we imagined socialism to be something completely different. We thought that personal property would play a very small role. After the end of World War II, none of us even dreamed that in the near future the vast majority of Hungarian families would have 30-35 different appliances and machines in their homes -- from electric razors to cars. We also had not thought of privately owned apartments, weekend places and weekend houses.

Services for so much private property were not planned at all in the beginning and were little promoted later on as well. The result was that this automatically became a field for sloppy and illicit workers.

In 1981 we faced the alternative of either ignoring the matter for good and letting it take its course freely, or trying somehow to regulate the chaotic services sector. We decided in favor of the latter.

SPIEGEL: Regulations no one really trusts yet. Many people are rather skeptical about the government's new course. Are you actually satisfied with the extent of private initiatives?

Havasi: Frankly speaking, I expected somewhat more. Developments are proceeding rather slowly, in my view.

SPIEGEL: In a Hungary where two generations have already grown up and been educated from their first day in kindergarten, where it is solely the state that guides and plans society's life? Personal involvement was actually downplayed, and there was the same wage for good or bad work. How are the citizens suddenly expected to be convinced that it is worthwhile to be diligent?

Havasi: There is certainly something to that. Besides, there may also be many people who are afraid to become legitimate and thereby belatedly admit the illegal work they had previously been performing. They fear that the state some day may lose its patience.

SPIEGEL: Could this happen?

Havasi: No, no. We have not been promoting private initiative just to ban or restrict it again tomorrow. This is no short-term matter for us.

SPIEGEL: The decisive factor for the success of Hungary's economic reform is not the service industry but large-scale industry. Many factories are obsolete and many others are poorly managed. Why are changes in this field so difficult?

Havasi: In my view, there are historical reasons which date back to the times of the monarchy. In addition, the initial policy of industrialization is still having its aftereffects. Right from the start, we have missed the connection to the international economic cycle.

SPIEGEL: Only one-third of Hungary's industrial production is competitive according to international standards. For instance, why hasn't steel production at Csepel -- for which there is hardly any market -- finally been discontinued?

Havasi: This was certainly due to a lack of international competition. Why should we have taken special efforts? After all, as recently as 10-15 years ago we were able to sell literally everything we produced because we were working with inexpensive raw materials and relatively low wages. All markets were open and receptive to us -- capitalist as well as socialist markets. We were well off -- perhaps we were too well off for too long. It is only in the last 6-7 years that we have been faced with the urgent need of doing more.

SPIEGEL: Iron ore and chemical raw materials are also on the commodity lists of the recent import restrictions which Budapest reported to GATT. Does this mean that Hungary is now serious about proceeding with the necessary shrinking of large-scale industry so it can recover?

Havasi: Naturally, we do not want to throw away the good with the bad. No government can be indifferent to the fate of large-scale enterprises -- just think of the threatening bankruptcy of AEG-Telefunken in your country. We really have to keep society's political tolerance in mind. On the other hand, we must not tire of making it absolutely plain to society that striving for productivity and effectiveness constitutes an indispensable demand.

SPIEGEL: The main problem in big industry is actually not the sluggishness of the workers but rather -- to put it mildly -- the limited experience of certain managers.

Havasi: I agree with you completely. A better popular attitude toward work does not in itself create a functioning industry. Genuine substantial changes require higher standards in management. What we need is better managers.

SPIEGEL: All told, this means no radical changes, no getting rid of any textile or steel works that cannot be renovated?

Havasi: We are lucky that the majority of our big enterprises is not functioning that badly.

SPIEGEL: Nevertheless, the Budapest parliament recently dealt with an issue that is rather uncommon in socialism -- unemployment. According to expert estimate, Hungary's big industries would have to release 300,000 to 400,000 superfluous workers if they were guided by purely economic points of view.

Havasi: Well, in the heated discussion about unemployment there is more smoke than fire, in my view. In the past 3-4 years, some 120,000 people have drifted away from industry and have been assimilated in other economic branches with no problems at all. I also do not see unresolvable tasks in this respect for the immediate future. Even if we were actively to continue economizing jobs, hardly anyone would remain without a job for long. Great opportunities still exist for assimilations into the service sector.

SPIEGEL: Mr Secretary, experience has shown that greater leeway to make decisions and individual risks in the economic field are not without social consequences. Does the party's claim to the leading role in society still fit into the changed picture? Doesn't the party have take the growing pluralism into consideration ideologicaly?

Havasi: We naturally have to take all this into consideration. Every increase in areas where decisions are made and in responsibility and preparedness to run risks has its consequences. However, I see no basic changes. How could I?

Different political trends have always existed in our society. The majority of our people didn't take the initial step toward the party on the basis of a firmly established ideology. It ususally was practical political realizations which made the people sympathize with us. Therefore, we consider the statement that we are striving for a hegemony of Marxism and not for an absolute monopoly to be very important. In all its activities, the party takes into consideration that there are people with very different convictions.

SPIEGEL: Does this mean that in the future groups of people with different political and maybe even confessional views will be allowed to organize as long as they recognize the hegemony of the party?

Havasi: I would make a difference there between pluralism in society -- different interests, ideological differences -- and party pluralism. In my opinion our party ensures well enough that these differences are given sufficient expression in Hungary.

SPIEGEL: So there will be no institutionalized opposition?

Havasi: We have sufficient opportunities and forums for a confrontation of different concepts -- for example, the People's Front movement as well as numerous associations of artists and numerous journals. They keep us going in the proper direction.

SPIEGEL: What will happen if the economic reform program fails or gets bogged down? Will things move back to centralism?

Havasi: I consider that impossible. It can't happen in Hungary; for it would mean embarking on a path leading back to the Stone Age. In the meantime millions of our citizens have become accustomed to working actively on the solution of problems. Their approach to power is completely different today from what it was 20 years ago.

SPIEGEL: What perspectives do you now see in view of your country's problems, in view of the international economic difficulties and also in view of the cooler East-West relations under which the little people are always the first to suffer, as we know?

Havasi: I don't dare say that I have unlimited optimism. A few question marks are facing me which, however, are not related to our own aims and convictions. We have very clear views and very firm intentions. However, we know full well that the external conditions under which we are building our house are not determined by us alone. Others have a say, too.

SPIEGEL: Others in the West and also in the East?

Havasi: The whole world has a say -- a world from which we can't and won't separate ourselves.

SPIEGEL: Mr Secretary, we thank you for this interview.

## SEJM RESOLUTION ON 1983-85 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU031452 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[PAP report: "Resolution of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic Concerning the Selection of One of the Alternatives for the National Socioeconomic Plan Up to 1985"]

[Text] Having examined the alternatives of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985, the preliminary assumptions for the years 1986-90 and the results of the social consultations which have taken place on the subject of these alternatives and assumptions, all of these have been presented by the Council of Ministers, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has decided as follows:

I. The main assumption of the draft national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 should be overcoming the economic crisis, gradually restoring equilibrium to the domestic market and state budget and beginning the development and restructuring of the national economy.

II. The following features have been adopted as the basic social goals of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985:

1. Ensuring that the country is well supplied with food, at the same time reducing our dependence on food imports, especially grain;

2. Satisfying the population's housing needs and developing the technical and social infrastructure in cities and districts;

3. Improving the supply of industrial goods essential for everyday life;

4. Protecting those people in the most difficult material situation from the effects of the crisis.

III. It has been agreed that the draft national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 should be worked out on the basis of the second alternative of this plan. When doing this, it is necessary to take into account changes resulting from the following:

1. The appraisal made of the economic situation at the end of 1982;

2. The social consultations that have taken place on the subject of the alternatives of the plan up to 1985 and on the assumptions for the years 1986-90;

3. The new circumstances that have arisen during work on the draft plan and that have an important effect on the development of the national economy.

IV. Having taken into account the results of social consultations, the Sejm declares that changes and improvements should be made to the plan's second alternative. These changes mainly involve adopting the following:

1. Concerning the division of the national income -- adopting a sub-alternative called "protecting consumption," which foresees maintaining the level of investments at least at the 1982 level;

2. Concerning consumption -- adopting a sub-alternative that foresees a more balanced growth of individual and group consumption while the market situation is improving and price rises are more restrained; and analysis of group consumption should be included in the work on the draft plan;

3. Concerning budgetary expenditure -- adopting a modified sub-alternative on budgetary expenditure, one that gives preference to health protection, education, and culture;

4. Concerning investment projects:

a) Ensuring that the entire investment plan is internally cohesive;

b) Giving preference to food, housing construction, and fuel and energy;

c) Mainly carrying out those investment projects that serve to set in motion or better exploit existing production capabilities;

d) Restricting the number of national investment projects to be carried out;

e) Achieving in 1985 an outlay on food of 30 percent of the entire investment outlay for the national economy;

f) Concentrating investment outlay for environmental protection mainly on the protection of waters.

5. Concerning shaping the economy:

a) Increasing coal extraction to 185-187 million tons in 1985;

b) Increasing production by the chemical industry in relation to industrial production on the whole;

c) Increasing supplies of production resources to agriculture;

d) Increasing the production of goods destined for the market, mainly goods which are in day-to-day use;

e) Making changes to export production and reorienting exports in order to increase the inflow of foreign currency and make exports more effective;

f) Increasing the part played by the CEMA countries (especially the Soviet Union) and by developing countries in foreign trade turnover.

V. The measures taken to implement the plan should aim to guarantee especially the following:

1. That general economic equilibrium is restored;

2. That management is made more efficient, mainly by increasing work efficiency, by making fuller use of available production resources and by applying techonological progress on a wider scale. In this connection there is a need for the government to work out a future program for initiating technological and economic progress.

The draft plan should contain effective mechanisms for closely coordinating people's incomes with an increase in work efficiency, with an increase in production and with an improvement in management. It is also necessary to take into account the preference accorded to supplies of raw and other materials for operational programs and for government orders as well as those supplies for small-scale production, and means should be devised to make exports more profitable.

VI. The sejm supports voluntary work done on free Saturdays in all enterprises where normal working time is made full use of, and it permits supplies of raw and other materials for this. At the same time, the Sejm draws attention to the need to implement a more effective program of making changes to the employment structure to match the changes made in industrial production.

VII. The Sejm declares that a developed anti-inflation program should be worked out, parallel to the draft plan up to 1985.

VIII. In order to fundamentally improve the way in which financial resources both for industry and for housing construction are used, it is necessary to work out a new system for planning and implementing investment projects.

IX. In the draft national socioeconomic plan up to 1985, it is necessary to ensure that there are enough resources necessary to implement adopted social programs. Any increase in the range of social benefits can only be considered with strict reference to a rise in national income, and this increase should take the state's financial possibilities fully into account.

X. The Council of Ministers is obliged to present before the Sejm the draft national socioeconomic plan up to 1985, together with a list of national investment projects up to 28 February, 1983. Alternative methods of action different from those contained in the draft, the shaping of economic conditions especially as a result of agricultural forecasts and the conditions behind paying our foreign debts and financing imports should form an integral part of the draft plan.

PAP REPORTS INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL WELFARE LAWS

LD031314 Warsaw PAP in English 1128 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Jan -- Fourteen new social welfare laws came into effect on January 1. The most significant are:

-- The law on pensions for employees and their families, putting an end to the old system of pensioning and introducing mechanisms for striding revaluation of pension rates.

-- The law on social insurance for individual farmers and members of their families, introducing general social insurances for all those persons for whom farmwork is the main source of earning their living.

-- The amended law on pensions for invalid soldiers, war veterans and their families, which expands the range of those entitled to apply for the war invalid status.

-- The law on cooperatives, expanding guarantees for self-management, self-dependence and self-financing of cooperatives.

-- The law on practice and organization of crafts, underscoring that crafts are a permanent element of the socialist economy. The law is aimed to make crafts better use their economic capacities and meet social needs.

-- The law on employing school leavers and university graduates, regulating the employment of school leavers and graduates from every type of schools except for primary and secondary school leavers who are expected to continue their education. The principle is to employ school leavers under free contracts, abolishing the practice of pre-determined compulsory employment lines.

-- The law on work shirkers, envisaging two kinds of influence expected to discourage work or school shirking. The first one consists in calling a shirker by an administrative body to make a statement on the sources of his means of support. The second one consists in keeping a register of shirkers and possibilities to make them perform public works. The penalty of limitation of freedom or fine is envisaged for those who fail to perform duties provided by the law.

-- The law on juvenile delinquency, covering all issues connected with counter-acting demoralization and crime among young people.

--The anti-alchoholic law, obliging the organs of authority and state administration to take actions aimed to curb and change the structure of consumption of alcoholic drinks.

SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL CHAIRMAN ON WORK BY SEJM

LD041012 Warsaw PAP in English 0720 GMT 4 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 4 Jan. -- In an article published by ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Professor Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the Socio-Economic Council to the Polish Sejm, analyses the laws passed by the Sejm in the years 1981-1982 as factors influencing the possibility of development of the society, the state, the economy and culture in 1983.

"In the last two years the Sejm approved 19 laws directly concerning the economy." Recalls Professor Szeczepanski,"The laws form the legal foundation of the reform and are of lasting influence."

"But the law approved by the Sejm is only one of the many important factors decisive for the state of the economy in 1983," the professor noted.

"Social matters relating to the living standard and the quality of life are another domain to which the Sejm has devoted much attention. The Sejm passed more than 20 laws in this area."

"This area of legislative activity sparked numerous discussions," went Mr Szczepanski. "On the one hand, various social groups pressed vigorously for the raising of wages, pensions and various benefits, as well as improvement of living conditions. On the other, the Sejm was well aware of the growing inflation, reflected in the budget law, and the Socio-Economic Council warned against undercutting the economy through a social policy much in excess of the real possibilities. But when the economy emerges from crisis, the existing laws will create a framework for a protective social policy."

In conclusion, the professor said: "The crisis in the economy, politics and culture is far too deep to allow any illusion that it might be overcome soon. But the persistent and very intensive work of the Sejm has created legal conditions for its termination."

MINISTERS REPORT ON ECONOMY: PAST, FUTURE

1982 Performance

LD031920 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Jan -- The following are statements made for PAP by ministers and acting ministers, briefly summing up the year 1982 and presenting most important plans for the year 1983.

Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz said:

The first place among the favourable trends of 1982 should be given to the faster rise of Polish exports, in effect of an economic enlivening.

The geographic structure of foreign trade has significantly changed -- the share of socialist and developing countries in Polish turnovers has increased. The desirable process of closer integration of the interests of exporters and producers is reflected in licencing industrial plants to handle export deals and establish companies.

In 1983 we shall attach particular attention to promoting exports. The key issue is to restore the confidence of foreign customers in our exporters. We should also put more emphasis on efficiency. We shall continue the geographical reorientation of our turnovers to further increase the share of socialist and developing countries.

Minister of Mining and Power Industries General Czeslaw Piotrowski:

The biggest success of mining and power industry in 1982 was that they had been saved from disintegration. Those branches were among the first ones to recover from the crisis and rebuild their production which was so drastically low in 1981.

In 1982 coal extraction amounted to over 189 million tonnes and was by over 26 million tonnes higher than a year before. Another big success of mining was that Poland came back to many traditional coal markets after brutal attempts had been made to force it out of them in 1981. Poland's exports of coal totalled over 29 million tonnes, that is nearly twice as much as a year ago. 16 million tonnes of coal were exported to hard currency countries, which is more than the whole exports of [words indistinct] in 1981.

What I would call a success in the power industry is its rhythmical work and full supply of needs of the national economy. We have had practically no cutbacks in energy supply since January 28, 1982 and have supplied 116.5 billion kWh of energy in all.

The chief plans for the year 1983 are primarily to preserve to-date upward trends in mining and power industries.

Minister of Chemical and Light Industry Edward Grzywa said:

The year 1982 was marked in our sector by well-known difficulties with raw materials and also by a considerable labour turnover.

The starting position for the year 1983 seems to be more favourable. Basic raw materials have been secured for the light industry. We also expect to sign very advantageous agreements with the Soviet Union to process Soviet raw materials in Polish plants. The checking of the downward trend in employment and the system of incentives favourably stimulate productivity and time efficiency.

The supplies for the chemical industry also augur better production prospects. Some of this industry's products will be on the list of the government orders, meaning that the necessary production means will be ensured.

Minister of Transport Janusz Kaminski said:

In my opinion, 3 achievements of the Ministry of Transport in 1982 are the most significant ones: satisfaction of the needs of passenger transport at a moderate average level, transport of 20 million tonnes of coal more than in 1981 and electrification of 320 km of railways, that is by 100 km more than a year ago.

In 1983 we are putting major emphasis on satisfying the needs of rapidly growing passenger transport. In the 3rd quarter of 1982 Polish railways carried every month by 5 million passengers more than previously and this trend will be preserved.

Head of the Office of Maritime Economy Minister Jerzy Korzonek said:

The major events last year were decisions by the party and government laying down the basic lines for the activity of the state ensuring from Poland's location at the Baltic Sea.

In spite of a crisis in the world freight market, the Polish Merchant Marine obtained favourable results as regards shipments and finances.

In 1982 joint-stock shipping companies were set up, providing an original and good form of organization in sea shipping.

In 1983 the merchant marine and fishing fleet as well as the maritime economy as a whole should obtain better economic results.

Said Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygulski:

The year 1982 in the field of culture should be viewed as a time of getting out of a deep crisis and establishing bases for a new, reorganized system.

A part of cultural life, notably printing and phonography, is and will come under the principles of the economic reform. We shall start to think about culture in economic terms, and at the same time shall prepare corrective mechanisms wherever economic considerations would begin to turn cultural activity into pursuit of profit, commercializing it in the process.

I also wish to emphasize the setting up of the fund for promotion of culture and the establishment of the national council for culture, a body equipped with very broad powers.

It was the year of creation of legal, social and financial mechanisms of renewal and reconstruction of cultural life and providing it with new shape. It takes into account the social factor and is connected with a polycentric concept of culture, recognizing not only professional culture and creative milieus connected with it but also to folk, amateur culture, and especially working class creativity.

Some other ministers were asked about 1983 prospects also by the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today.

Agriculture and Food Economy Minister Jerzy Wojtecki: The number of cattle for slaughter obtainable for purchase in the first six months of the current year would be inevitably lower than in the corresponding period in 1982. Surplus meat from the last year, however, could be utilized now. Certain quantities of meat would be imported in exchange for high quality products sold by Poland and also the imports of fodder would be bigger than previously planned.

Home Trade Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec: Improvement on the home market is certain. Even if there is no great abundance of goods in shops at present we shall be able to gradually end rationing.

Building and Building Materials Industry Minister Stanislaw Kukuryka: At least 15,000 flats more than in 1982 will be completed this year.

## 1983 Prospects

LD031556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] What will the new year be like? Will the movement in various branches of the economy which became discernible in the autumn finally become discernible on the market? Will statistical trends turn into tangible improvement? What can we count on and what will we still have to do without?

These questions are answered today on the pages of TRYBUNA LUDU by, among others, the following ministers: Jerzy Wojtecki, Zygmunt Lakomiec, and Stanislaw Kukuryka.

Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy, said, among other things: There are not problems as far as milk, milk for children, is concerned. There will be no drastic shortages of cottage cheese and other cheese. As far as eggs are concerned, we have serious shortages, it is true. One can answer the question of what we are going to eat with one sentence: Although there will be no abundance of food on the table, there will be no shortages of basic products. Everything possible will be done to maintain the binding norms.

Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services, answering a question on the rationing system for soap, soap powders, cigarettes, alcohol, and sweets, says: I would be the first to vote to get rid of the rationing vouchers on these goods but there must be necessary conditions for that. If there is not enough of something then it has to be divided in such a way that it will not find its way onto the black market. The production of the goods in question has increased, but, naturally, not to the extent that would allow us to risk free retail. Further on in his remarks in TRYBUNA LUDU, Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec rejects the statement that trade made money on profit marginism. These are myths, he says, profit margins are not high compared with other countries. It is impossible to identify profit margins with profits. The major part of profit goes in taxes, as in other branches of the economy. The profitability of trade, generally speaking, is low.

Stanislaw Kukuryka, minister of construction and building materials, told TRYBUNA LUDU what to expect next year. He said: We are adapting the regulations of the reform to the needs and specific problems of the construction industry. We are creating a system of incentives that will make it profitable to work hard. With the reform we will keep management on the individual building-site level. We are making an assumption that enterprises will become a federation of building sites thanks to which work forces will look at their work in a different way. At the same time we will eliminate the excessive number of white collar workers.

We have quoted excerpts from statements by several ministers for TRYBUNA LUDU. They were asked by journalists about prospects in 1983.

## BARCIKOWSKI VIEWS PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY, PARTY

AU031648 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 82-1/2 Jan 83 p 3

[Anna Pawlowska interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "The New 365 Days" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] It is customary to state one's wishes or to prognosticate when a new year approaches....

[Answer] It is as easy to state one's wishes as it is to prognosticate. There is no doubt that the new year will not be as good as we would want it to be, but the thing is that now we are able to view our future infinitely more calmly than was the case a year ago.

[Question] We began 1982 under the conditions of newly introduced martial law, which was a completely unknown quantity even for those who were profoundly convinced of its necessity. The new year will see the suspension of this law, which is also an event with many unknown quantities.

[Answer] However, these unknown quantities are not so dramatic. They are different, but this does not detract form their significance because they are concerned with the rate, profundity, social acceptance, and social results of the present reforms.

There is no question that the emergence from martial law does not signify that we are going back to what has been at any time or to our previous conceptions of what could be. Martial law represents and will represent a major modification of our life. The suspension of martial law does not mean simply a curbing of the extraordinary legal rigors, which the broad sections of the public have not experienced as something very painful. This suspension amounts primarily to a test of the state of social consciousness and of the state's efficiency. It is also a test of the party's maturity and that of other prosocialist political forces in the country.

[Question] You mean our normal life will be "put to the test?"

[Answer] No. I mean a gradually normalizing of life, with whose requirements it will not at all be easy to cope. After all, the party does not bear the burden of responsibility for the state as something that can be "put to the test." The party is responsible for the state that, in line with the will of the party expressed at its ninth congress, is to be socialist, consistent with the true pluralistic nature of our society, democratic, unambiguous in its class nature, ruled by law and capable of absolutely safeguarding its constitutional achievements. Our efforts to include large sections of our society in the national rebirth movement are not being made as a "test." This movement can and should become a form of civic initiative, spiritedness, and control to solve the problem of the coexistence of the party, the other political parties, the lay Catholic political groups, organizations of young people and women, trade unions as well as creative, cultural and regional associations, including hundreds of thousands of nonparty people and the people who belong to no organization. The economic reform has nothing to do with being a "test." This reform is a means for overcoming our economic difficulties -- the difficulties of living that continue to harass our people.

[Question] However, you have said that we are, in a way, entering a new stage of testing the party.

[Answer] I would prefer not to speak of a new stage. I would rather speak of the new conditions stemming from the suspension of martial law. Please take a look at this fact that we do not always take into account: Some 18 months have passed since the congress, during which time the party carried out an enormous internal reorientation, and we are in the midst of the accountability campaign. Yet there has not been a single month in all this time during which party organizations and levels could test themselves under more or less normal political conditions. If we realize this, we will take a different look at the present course of the accountability campaign and at accountability meetings and conferences.

I have participated in these party meetings, beginning with my own parent organization in the Warski shipyards. I have listened to many hours of discussions and I can say most responsibly and without making any concessions to anyone: The party that is able to fulfill its tasks vis-a-vis the country, the Poles, and socialism and that is conscious of the aims it serves, is continuing to account for a very difficult period and for very difficult trials. This is a different party from the one of even 2 years ago. Time has positively tested the claims of the ninth congress.

As you know, the atmosphere of the election campaign gave rise to various fears and sometimes to outright panic. Today we continue to meet the same delegates at the conferences. Only very few of them dropped out for various reasons during this term, which means that, in line with the statutes, the same delegates attend the conferences. They are the same delegates, but they are so much more mature, prudent through experience and more tempered through the political struggle. Within 2 weeks voivodship accountability conferences will begin, and I am convinced that they, too, will have reaffirmed our present observations. The new year will also see preparations for the national accountability-programmatic party conference....

[Question] This means that the new year, which will see the party being tested under the conditions of suspended martial law, will be a period of the party's intensive internal life. What is the most important feature of this life?

[Answer] Obviously unity. However, I would like to draw your attention to a particular aspect of this unity. The achievement of the absolutely complete alliance between the "young" and the "old" party is of great significance to me. Today we have two kinds of aktivs side by side in the party: The postcongress aktivs, so to speak, who are represented by thousands and thousands of brilliant and intelligent people, who are often young, but who are experienced and who were completely unknown in the party 2 years ago; and the aktivs with a long experience of militant activities, who have often found gradually their places within the party as if anew and who have revalued their previous judgments and habits with varying speed, with ease or with difficulty.

I am convinced that our party, which we want to be a fighting, just, united and conscious party, needs both these aktivs and that the party's future chances depend on the merging of these two aktivs when implementing our present tasks. We do not need a violent change of the generation guard or, even less, artificial efforts to delay the march of the new party generation. What we need precisely is a natural and normal alliance between people who are devoted to the same single idea and the common aim. We must stop sulking and we must at last forget divisions, which we have now overcome. We must begin judging one another in line with present attitudes, work and views.

[Question] During the congress the people said that the party should be a model of democracy. Should we today add that the party should also be a model of how to overcome divisions?

[Answer] I would have nothing against such an addition under the condition that the divisions in question are closely defined. There are divisions within our society that cannot be bridged. There are questions dividing our society that are too fundamental and concern the basic political principles and position of Poland in the present world. Such divisions must be quite clear and must not be blurred. What about other divisions, those much more general? At a certain moment of our present national history we became a society that was deeply torn apart for various reasons and through the role of various people. This division was aggravated and was kept festering by every means possible by political adventurists who wanted to turn back history at any price, even at the price of a civil war. What next? Are we to maintain and cultivate this disruption and division to the exclusive joy of the Western ideologues? This should never be done, much less now when we need as uniform and united efforts as possible to push forward our national wagon. In this sense let us be a model as a party and as party members. We will never be able to rebuild the trade union movement and to set in motion genuine self-government bodies without overcoming the divisions among our work forces. Artificially maintaining and fanning divisions paralyzes entire communities, including artistic and scientific communities. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth can prove itself by overcoming divisions. Its coming congress will be the first test of this movement. The nature, course and results of the pope's visit to Poland this year will be an important practical test of the church-state relations. No doubt hundreds of thousands of party and nonparty people share my ardent wish that this new year should be a period during which the many existing and future structures of socialist democracy are filled with genuine civic initiative. Without such initiatives these structure will remain merely a fine legislative record. This we really can no longer afford.

[Question] We can achieve very little indeed if 1983 is not a year of economic activities.

[Answer] This is true. Economic rebirth is the most urgent task. The economic reform is being implemented amidst our people's enormous and natural impatience.

The clash of this impatience with the time that is inevitably needed to set in motion the necessary economic mechanisms is to me the most serious potential threat in this new year. That is why, discarding facile optimism, it is necessary to see and appreciate all the germs of improvement; the halting of production slumps and the first signs of production increases; the first incentives of the wage system; and the signs that the economic cadres are beginning to find their bearings in relation to the economic reform. The workers self-government bodies should now tellingly support these initial features of improvement. It is needless to add that the party must also support them resolutely and wisely.

[Question] We are conducting this interview as if the political adversary at home and abroad no longer existed....

[Answer] It does and will exist. But two approaches to this issue are possible: The assumption that this adversary harasses and frustrates us and so on; or that it is we who make it easy and possible for him to act. Of course, this is a joke on my part, but only a slight joke. This adversary is really waiting and has to wait for our failures and for our false actions in the economy, political life, in the relations between the power apparatus and the public, and in propaganda.

The suspension of martial law is objectively a factor that helps immobilize the political underground because many people who have strayed can now return to the path of common sense. Perhaps now -- on the threshold of the new year -- it is more important than ever to recall Comrade Jaruzelski's words that any desire for revenge is and must be alien to our party. It is our duty to set examples in this regard. Of course, making it possible for any willing person to return to normal life and work has nothing to do with tolerating the deeds that strike at our national interests, the socialist system, and law and order. The guilty must and will be punished with the entire severity of the laws. After all, the opportunities of the adversary are determined in the final reckoning not by his presence or craftiness, but by the stance, prudence, and maturity of our society and by its resistance to false slogans and its ability to foresee events.

[Question] That is why the next step to the complete normalization of our life will be determined also by our people's stance. The abolition of martial law is to me such a step.

[Answer] Yes, although...this also depends on the authorities' activities which affect that stance, on the results of these activities, on honesty, and on the understanding of public needs and moods. The abolition of martial law must be reached in common by the people and the authorities. In my view it can perhaps be reached in 1983.

[Question] So you are an optimist after all?

[Answer] I have now to confess to something that certainly does not befit a materialist. Fully aware of the extent and range of our economic crisis and the seriousness of our political crisis, I see the spiritual crisis as the main source of our difficulties. I see it in the collective paralysis of our will. This paralysis has affected various sections of our society for various reasons at various times, but is now an almost universal feature. Probably this is the deepest possible crisis, but it cannot persist for long because it contradicts human nature. And when we have overcome it -- today this crisis is not as profound as it was a year or 6 months ago -- we will be able to overcome other obstacles as well.

[Question] Well, then, what are your wishes for 1983, comrade?

[Answer] How do I know? I have various wishes, and some of them I have divulged to you. But perhaps what I wish most is more time to use, among other things, for calmly contemplating the issues we have now discussed.

TU PROGRAMS: 'REALISTIC, CONCRETE, RESPONSIBLE'

LD032152 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Jan -- RZECZPOSPOLITA today said the new Polish trade unions' programmes should be realistic, concrete, and responsible and should be democratically consulted with trade union members and crews.

What RZECZPOSPOLITA meant by "realistic" was that the programmes in question should be based on facts about a given enterprise instead of wishful thinking. The paper stressed that with the introduction of the economic reform, the point of gravity in taking decisions of technical and economic matters, wages and welfare will be shifted to the enterprise.

What the paper meant when it said trade union programmes should be concrete was that they "should clearly and measurably specify the mode and deadline for implementing a given task and name people responsible for the implementation."

Trade union programmes should be "democratically consulted," which means that they "should be an outcome of actual discussion with members of the union and the crew, and especially with workers." "The implementation of the programme should moreover be subject to social control," the paper added.

The programmes in question should at the same time be responsible, that is they should boldly bring forward fundamental employee problems but should not ignore the social costs of the projects proposed.

Party Members Must Participate

LD041006 Warsaw PAP in English 0716 GMT 4 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 4 Jan -- In an article on the start of activity by the new trade unions, TRYBUNA LUDU asked about the progress achieved in formation of new union organizations and offered this assessment:

"If we recall the situation of a year ago, today's state of affairs must be recognized as bearing out the rightness of the decision to form the trade union movement anew. If, (on the other hand), we look at the present state of possession and the unions' influence in the light of pressing social needs, the needs of the working people and the economy, as well as the needs of national accord being created in new conditions, then the situation can hardly be called satisfactory. As always, also in this case common sense and realism force one to perceive the border line between the possible and the desired, and consciously and prudently draw the possibilities closer to the needs," TRYBUNA said.

"Among the people who are creating the new trade unions party members are not and cannot be missing," the party daily went on. "Ever since the beginning of the working class movement, participation in trade union activity has been among the party duties and one of the basic ways of acquainting the working class with the idea and programme of the party. He who thinks that our party might forgo this fundamental principle must be disappointed.

"But also he who thinks that directing and managing the trade unions might reappear will be disappointed. Party members in the trade union movement have exactly the same union rights as their non-party comrades and they have the additional party duty to protect precisely the self-governance and non-violability of union rights," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

RZECZPOSPOLITA VIEWS UNDERGROUND THREATS

LD031258 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 3 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 3 Jan -- RZECZPOSPOLITA carries a commentary by 'observer' which says, in part:

"The success of a large-scale programme of political and economic reforms, resolutely implemented by the authorities, depends equally on consistent actions of the government and on the scope of genuine social participation and real support for them.

"Hitherto reformatory attainments are a convincing proof of the intentions and abilities of the authorities to implement the programme charted by the 9th Congress of the PUWP. The significance of the period that we enter with the moment of the suspension of martial law consists primarily in opening the opportunities for a considerable expansion of the areas of social activity, human activeness and civic responsibility.

"Normalization at which we are striving cannot be given, it must be a common attainment of the authorities and citizens alike," the paper stated.

"While enriching positive trends of the past few months with social contents, one must not ignore the still existing threats. All of us know how far we are from economic and social stability. The underground opposition still has not given up fanning up the moods of uncertainty, attempts to sow confusion, belittling every venture of the authorities towards reforms," RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote further.

"In the period that we are now entering, there is a need for public mobilization around fundamental objectives of the nation and the state. The fact that they are common for the authorities and the citizens alike becomes an increasingly obvious truth," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

JARUZELSKI LEADS DELEGATION TO PRAGUE MEETING

LD031634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Excerpts] In Prague deliberations of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Pact will start tomorrow. The Polish delegation headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski left today for Prague.

GREETINGS SENT TO CUBA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031047 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1/2 Jan 83 p 1

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Fidel Castro on Cuban National Day; date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the victory of the revolution, we send in the name of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish community, fraternal greetings and best wishes to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, the Cuban people and to you, Comrade Fidel Castro.

The achievements of the Cuban revolution and socialist Cuba's principle-minded internationalist involvement on the international forum are increasing your country's respect and authority in the world. Cuba's active foreign policy is a constructive contribution to the battle for respect of the sovereignty of nations and peoples, for the peaceful settlement of conflicts and for maintaining detente.

We highly value the confidence and support of the Cuban Communists for the efforts that have been made in our country to overcome the crisis and attain political, social, and economic stability.

We attach great importance to the further development of comprehensive relations and fraternal cooperation with socialist Cuba.

Accept, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, our best wishes for all possible success for the fraternal Cugan nation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

CORRECTION TO JABLONSKI'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS

In the item entitled "Jablonski's New Year Address Reviews Situation," published in the 3 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 10, the last paragraph is illegible. The paragraph should read:

One could take a long time listing shortages, difficulties and justified anxieties. All of us know them well. We talk about them often, in public and among friends, among workmates and in the family. It would amount to a thoughtlessness without any justification to belittle them. And yet, despite this, we have grounds for optimism. For it is equally true that our capabilities are great, because the economic potential created in the past years has not been utilized fully as yet. The foundation of deep democratic transformations in the system, which has been constantly expanding through a string of mature laws, is still to produce the expected results.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR PRAGUE WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

AU031615 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] This afternoon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for Prague to attend the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense.

At Otopeni Airport Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter; Gheorghe Stoica; secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council; Ion M. Nicolae, Gheorghe Petrescu and Ioan Totu, deputy prime ministers; members of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and the government; leaders of central institutions, mass and civic organizations; and generals.

Also present was CSSR Ambassador to Bucharest Josef Simon and members of the embassy staff.

SOVIET PEACE PLAN TAKEN 'INTO CONSIDERATION'

LD311800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 31 (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, has sent an appeal from the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to parliaments, governments, parties and peoples of the world of December 22 to the Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee for consideration, it was learned Friday. Soviet Ambassador N. Rodionov presented to him this appeal dealing with the matters of how to prevent war threats and with disarmament.

In line with its policy of international cooperation and strengthening security and with efforts to ease the present tensions threatening with unforeseeable consequences on peace in the world, Yugoslavia upholds all initiatives and proposals contributing to stopping the arms race, bettering the international climate, and solving very serious questions of security and peace in the world. In this light, too, Yugoslavia takes into consideration the Soviet proposals in the appeal from the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the CPSU CC.

The committee is to discuss this matter at one of its following sessions.

PLANINC MAKES FOREIGN POLICY REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

LD301750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 30 Dec 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, December 30 (TANJUG) -- The seventh conference of the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries in New Delhi next March is one of the important priorities of Yugoslavia's foreign-political activity, stated Yugosalv Premier Milka Planinc in a report on the country's economic development next year. The report was submitted to both chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia at a joint session held here today (Thursday).

In it, Milka Planinc expressed confidence that the policy and movement of non-alignment will contribute towards halting the further deterioration of the international situation and creating the conditions for the strengthening of peace, security and development of equitable political and economic relations in the world.

Yugoslavia will endeavour to extend, together with the other non-aligned countries, full contribution to the successful work of the seventh non-aligned summit, stated Milka Planinc.

She said Yugoslavia hoped that, in the present international circumstances, the seventh non-aligned summit would lend fresh support to the peoples' aspirations for independence and emancipation, reaffirm the capacity for action of the movement of non-alignment, help strengthen cooperation among its members and consolidate the role of the movement in negotiations on and settlement of international problems.

Yugoslavia will invest special efforts for success of the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade next year and will engage, together with the other non-aligned and neutral European countries, in strengthening security and cooperation in Europe, stated Premier Milka Planinc.

She also said that Yugoslavia would contribute towards a constructive outcome of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE upon the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. "We shall also act in developing multilateral cooperation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean", she added.

In 1983, too, Yugoslavia will be guided in international activity by its well-known principled commitments, whereby it has gained its present position and reputation in the world, Premier Milka Planinc stated. We shall appraise each country's policy according to its activity on the international level and its attitude towards us as an independent, socialist, non-aligned country, she pointed out.

In this framework Yugoslavia will endeavor for developing comprehensive cooperation with its neighbors on the basis of equality. In this context Premier Milka Planinc stated that the Albanian leadership headed by Enver Hoxha had lately escalated its policy in opposition to the principles of good-neighbourliness, notwithstanding the decades-long efforts of Yugoslavia to bring about cooperation based on equality and a normal development of relations with neighbouring Albania.

"Striving for the policy of goodneighbourliness, we will continue to oppose all attempts aimed at violating this goodneighbourliness, peace, cooperation and security in the Balkans and more widely afield," Milka Planic underscored.

She emphasized that Yugoslavia's international standing and reputation were the result of the efforts and activities pursued, with Tito at the head, for more than forty years. "After Tito's death, we have again proved that there is no power which can deflect us from that road or hinder us in the continuity of our policy", she stressed.

Yugoslavia's economic situation now is difficult, but the "great material potentials, the vitality of the self-management system and the political unity of the Yugoslav community constitute real foundations upon which Yugoslavia is basing its prospects", concluded Milka Planinc.

DIZDAREVIC VIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOR STATES

LD022000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia wishes goodneighborly relations with all its neighbors, and this on the principles of respect for its territory integrity, independence and mutual interests, Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, has said in an interview with Novi Sad TV.

Relations with neighbouring countries remain one of the priorities of Yugoslavia's foreign policy, he evaluated. Within this context is the struggle against transferring world tensions into this area and against tendencies to have non-Balkanic elements infiltrated into the Balkans. Yugoslavia considers that disputes in this area should be solved by way of political dialogues and cooperation and by building up such an atmosphere in which even disputes on matters at issue would promote relations, he said.

Yugoslavia attaches special importance to the status of its national minorities in neighboring countries, Dizdarevic said. Yugoslavia insists that international or contractual obligations relating to national minorities be fulfilled and, where there are no obligations, that the principles laid down in the U.N. Charter and in various other documents, including the Helsinki document be applied, the president of the council elaborated.

Dizdarevic set out Yugoslavia's readiness for a consistent application of the Ossimo accords by which frontier and other questions in Yugoslav-Italian relations were finally solved. These accords offer a wide basis for all-round Yugoslav-Italian cooperation, he pointed out.

Dizdarevic evaluated Yugoslav-Austrian relations as good ones, adding that Yugoslavia insists on carrying out the provisions of the Austrian State Treaty relating to the status and rights of national minorities.

Such problems can be solved with more ease in an atmosphere of cooperation and interdependence of interests, Dizdarevic voiced his conviction.

As to Yugoslavia's relations with Hungary, Romania and Greece Dizdarevic said they are good and cooperation is intensive.

The president of Yugoslavia's Council for International Relations welcomed the Greek Government's decision to have back in Greece its refugees from the civil war time.

Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations would develop far better if Bulgaria accepted the initiatives from the 1976 declaration Yugoslavia proposed in the matter of overall relations and matters concerning the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, Dizdarevic said.

Yugoslavia wishes to develop good relations with Albania as well on the same principles as with the rest of its neighbors, Dizdarevic said. He set out Yugoslavia's wish for Albania to remain independent and out of blocs.

Rejecting the behavior of Albania's leadership in general and of Enver Hoxha in particular towards Yugoslavia, Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia was ready to work together with Albania on the principles of respect for territorial integrity, noninterference and equality.

Probably, searching for a way out of the hard situation in Albania, Enver Hoxha and Albania are intensifying their anti-Yugoslav propaganda, Dizdarevic said. Independently of this, Dizdarevic underlined, Yugoslavia consistently carried out the two countries' agreements such as, for instance, the building of the Titograd-Shkoder railway, considering that to develop cooperation lies in the interest of the peoples of both countries.

Emphasizing that Albania's anti-Yugoslav propaganda has been on since 1948 and is aimed at indoctrinating the ethnic Albanians living in Yugoslavia with irredentist ideas, Dizdarevic pointed out that Yugoslavia has been strongly reaffirming all the rights of the ethnic Albanians living in its territory.

BOJANIC RELEASES, DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

LD311106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0920 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav's economy has carried out its priority tasks in this outgoing year: The country's liquidity abroad has been safeguarded and a further balance in its commodity exchange with foreign partners has been set up, Dr. Milenko Bojanic, a government member of federal secretary for foreign trade said Friday in an interview with the economic daily PRIVREDNI PREGLED.

Obligations toward foreign creditors have been honored, Bojanic particularly emphasized. Further, Yugoslavia's imports were covered by exports by 70 percent in 1981 and by 78 percent in 1982 as well as by 54 and 63 percent with the convertible-currency area. Thanks to this, its trade deficit has been reduced considerably from 4,300 million dollars in 1981 to 2,000 million dollars in 1982 as well as from 4,900 to 3,300 million with convertible-currency countries.

These being priority tasks, Bojanic said, their execution means more than a regular relationship of business cooperation since they were exceptionally difficult.

However, we have not come up to all expectations. The planned export growth rate has not been realized since it has remained at the 1981 level, whereas imports have been cut by slightly more than 10 percent.

This is why economic rationalization of exports, i.e. to establish competitiveness of Yugoslav-made goods abroad, and also a rationalization of imports and all the ways of business activities is the most important and complex question in 1983, the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade said.

In this, Bojanic evaluated, a place of importance will go to building a united and open domestic market.

SAWPY ISSUES PROCLAMATION ON 1983 ECONOMIC TASKS

AU031657 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT 3 January carries a 5-minute "text of the resolution on implementing the economic policy" in 1983, read by the announcer. Pointing out that "We are now entering the years which will be decisive for our further development and primarily for strengthening the socialist self-management and the full participation of workers in management and decisionmaking and for a consistent recognition and stimulation of productive and creative work." The proclamation calls on the people to rely on their own forces on the basis of the country's "clear goals and tasks." The implementation of the resolution for 1983 adopted by the SFRY Assembly "must represent a qualitative turn in our economic operations and our attitudes, the SAWPY proclamation says and appeals to all workers -- agricultral workers, youth and all working people and citizens -- "to persist in the struggle for stabilization."

In its proclamation the SAWPY recalls that in the past Yugoslavia failed to prepare in time to alleviate "the pressures and blows" of the world economic crisis and also failed to resolutely eliminate its own shortcomings, allowing itself to spend more than it earned and develop beyond its material possibilities. It is now necessary to make up for past mistakes with better and more efficient work, increased production and with efforts to capture new markets abroad, the proclamation says and adds: "Let us work as Tito taught us; let us overcome the difficulties with our joint forces, united and in accord. Our loyalty to Tito's revolutionary work must be confirmed also this time." The difficult period demands a high degree of awareness of all and the participation of all in current actions, the SAWPY states in its proclamation and appeals to all people: "Let us make new efforts for an even more successful development of our self-managing and delegate decisionmaking process and a further confirmation of its values and advantages in practice; let us solve problems concretely and effectively; let everyone assume his share of obligations. Those who refuse or cannot bear the burden of responsibility and those who are not capable and lack strength must be called upon to cede their places to new people who will know how and will want to wage and win this difficult struggle for stabilization and further development."

The proclamation also calls on people to reduce investments and all spending within realistic limits and bring personal spending into accord with the results of current and past labor. Factories and other organizations of associated labor should open wide the door to the young professionally trained cadres who are ready to make their maximum contribution to stabilization, the proclamation says.

"Led by the League of Communists and united within the SAWPY and the widest self-managing and work offensive, we will overcome all difficulties. We will emerge from these difficulties even more united, firmer and more resolute to further build and develop our socialist federal self-managing independent and nonaligned country, Tito's Yugoslavia," the SAWPY proclamation concludes.

## REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLIES ADOPT 1983 ECONOMIC PLANS

### Serbia: Agriculture Stressed

LD301528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- Delegates to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia met today to adopt the resolution on socioeconomic development in the republic for 1983, as well as accompanying documents on the budget, general and joint consumption, and credit and taxation policy.

Presenting these documents at the joint session of all chambers, Branislav Ikonic, president of the assembly's Executive Council, emphasized that the proposed policy represents a realistic possibility. In 1983 alone almost one-tenth of Serbia's social product will need to be spent on paying off debts to other countries. This will also create the conditions for importing raw materials and reproduction materials. Since there is a need for dynamic growth in exports and foreign currency receipts, Serbia has opted for a 10.6 percent growth in exports in general, and a 20 percent increase in exports to the convertible area. At the same time imports should come down at a rate of 2.1 percent, and imports from the convertible area by as much as 6.7 percent. It was agreed that increased exports are the only solution in the circumstances, both as regards maintaining foreign liquidity and solving other economic problems.

Great significance is attached to increased agricultural production, which should satisfy domestic needs, apart from sugar and oil, and create reserves for exporting to the convertible area.

In view of the low level of production and of the social product, as well as the considerable obligations toward other countries, it was agreed that the volume of total resources for personal consumption should be reduced by 5 percent and economic investments by 20 percent compared with this year's figures.

### Montenegro: Export Increase Projected

LD301601 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Summary] Titograd, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro met today in separate chambers and adopted the resolution on the republic's social plan for 1983. The resolution, which has been in preparation for a long time and is the joint product of many people's efforts, envisages a 6.2 percent rise in industrial production and a 3.5 percent increase in agricultural production over this year's figures.

A 21 percent increase in exports is planned for next year, and this is seen as the priority task. It is expected that there will be a 30 percent increase in exports to the convertible region.

It was emphasized that all forms of consumption, especially investments, must be reexamined. Investment consumption should be reduced by 33 percent and by 47 percent in the sphere of nonproductive activities.

Several amendments aimed at improving the material position of science, strengthening all-people's defense and ensuring investment for underdeveloped municipalities with mixed national populations were also adopted.

KOSOVO DEFENSE COMMANDER VIEWS 'IMPROVED' STATE

AU022136 [Editorial Report] Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 2 January broadcasts a live 18-minute interview granted by Lieutenant General Fadil Shuranoli, commander of provincial staff territorial defense, to Pristina radio journalist Arif Osmani. In answering the interviewer's first question on the international military and political situation and the country's security and defense tasks in relation to it, Shuranoli speaks in general terms about the policies pursued by the superpowers and blocs, their further militarization, and the danger of doctrines about limited wars. He also refers to the presence of forms of pressure on Balkan countries, to Yugoslavia's strategic position in this area, and to the importance of strengthening the country's defense capacity. He evaluates the country's position as stable despite its economic difficulties and states that the country has the potential and determination to overcome these difficulties.

Speaking further about the country's security situation, Shuranoli states: "Various countries in Europe, and especially Albania -- which has attempted to destabilize the situation in Yugoslavia -- support the extreme political emigration of all hues and support and incite those who have turned their backs on the fruits of our revolution and who have turned onto the road of betrayal. But they will not achieve their anticipated results." He also refers to the attempt by Albania and Enver Hoxha, and "some other countries" to distort historical facts about the national liberation struggle and revolution, but maintains that such policies cannot damage the country's independence.

In answering a question about the achievements of territorial defense in Kosovo in 1982, Shuranoli states in general terms that the organization of territorial defense throughout the province has improved and that units are being supplied with better technology and equipment. He refers to the high readiness, patriotism and mobilization of the territorial defense units and the high standards of training in Kosovo.

In concluding the interview, Shuranoli states that he wishes that in 1983 there will be a "further strengthening of the togetherness and brotherhood of all our nations and nationalities which is a cornerstone of our unity and further progress." "This is our strength: This is the best answer we can give to all the dark reactionary forces which attempt to destabilize our self-managing socialist community. This is the best answer to all the nationalists and Albanian irredentists and to all those who support them and who have attempted to destroy the fruits of our revolution."